## THE TROOPS AT MARTINSBURG. THEY RESTORE CONFIDENCE-THE PROCLAMATION

PRINTED. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 19 .- Last night, at midnight, the officers of the staff of Gov. Matthews, who are at this place, became apprehensive from the serious and threatening character of the strike that the force of 250 soldiers, then on their way to Martinsburg, would not be sufficient to quell the riots and protect the business of the railroad. The following telegram was accordingly sent to Washington at 1 a.m.:

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 18. To Hon. G. W. McCeart, Secretary of War:

1 fear that the forces you have sen will be insufficient.

Let us have 100 more rifles and two pieces of artillery.

R. M. Delaphaise, Col. and A. D. C.

Gov. Matthews also sent the following telegram from

To the Secretary of War, Washington:
Please send in addition 100 men and two pieces of artillery.
HENRY M. MATTHEWS, GOVERNOR. A special dispatch from Washington states that, upon the receipt of these requests, Gen. Vincent telegraphed to Gen. Barry, commanding at Fort McHenry, Ind., to hold two field-pieces in readiness as foot artillery, subject to further orders, and this morning Gen. Barry replied that the guns were ready to move on receipt of

orders for that purpose.

The apprehension of the officers here was relieved, however, upon the arrival of the train bearing Col. French and his troops at 6:30 a. m., and Col. Delaplaine

French and his troops at G30 a. in, and cot. Bearman's telegraphed to Washington as follows:

MARTISSBURG, W. Va., July 19.

Hon. G. W. McCrary, Secretary of War:
Referring to my dispatch of last night, I do not think the additional troops asked for will be required.

R. M. DELAPLAISE, Col. and A. D. C. Col. French telegraphed to Washington, soon after his

arrival, as follows : To Adjutant-General, War Department:

To Adjutant-General, War Department:

Remained on the road till 6:30 a.m. President's proclimation not yet published; will be in an hour, when areas will be made. Am in consultation with Col. Delaplame.

FRENCH, Colonel Commanding.

As soon as possible this morning the proclamation was printed in handbill form and was sent out for distribution among the transportation hands at all points on the road. Policemen were furnished with large numbers of

them to post in conspicuous places. The proclamation was received without demonstration. There were large througs about the hotels, but all appeared good-humored, and the prominent strikers said there would be no demonstration against person and property. Justice Williams, in the presence of Sheriff Nadenbush, read a request from Gov. Matthews to the men assembled at the crossing to disperse, and desist from further interference with the trains. After the proclamation had been circulated the fact was announced to the War Department as follows:

to the War Department as follows:

Col. Vincent. Adjudant-General:
Proclamation printed. Now being circulated. After 12
Colock, if the insurgents have not dispersed, the troops
under my command will proceed to enforce the order of
the President. At present everything seems quiet, and I
doubt whether anything more than a demonstration will
be required. Whatever action I may determine upon
withe after consultation with and infleoneurrence of
Col. Delapiane, aid to the Governor.

French, Colonel Commanding.

The troops remained quiet all the merning, and there was only one demonstration on the part of the Railroad Company, and that was a quiet though unsuccessful one. The company had advertised for men. There were plenty of men willing to work, but were afraid to do so for of consequences. However, about 10:30 s. m. an engineer was secured for engine No. 4, N. B. Bedford, and the engine was got in order. The wife and step-daughter of Redmond got on the locomotive with him and tried to persuade him to leave. They failed to do so, but just before the time to start one of the strikers spoke a few words to him and he, with his wife and daughter, left the engine. He was greeted with cheers. Mr. Clements Baltimore then ran the train down to the hotel Everything was done quietly and there was manifested no disposition of violence on the part of the strikers. The sympathy of the citizens give encouragement to the men on strike, and the brakeman was ordered off by a citizen. Matters then remained quiet the rest of the

## TWO TRAINS STARTED. A FIRST VICTORY FOR THE COMPANY.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., July 19 .- This afternoon two freight trains were started out of Martinsourg one in each direction. Lieut Koesh, with a actachment of Battery F, Fourth Artillery, was called out and cleared the track. The citizens were compelled to leave the yard so that there should be no obstruction. Capt. Rogers, from Fort McHeury, had command of the troops. There was much excitement, but no violence, and at 3:14 p. m. the coal train east with No. 4 engine left this yard. As it moved off several sirikers occurred the hill alongside the truck, which was covered with rocks. The unhtary presented arms and there was no demonstration. No. 4 took a detachment of ten men. under Lieut. Lewis, and they will go as far as Harper's

Engine No. 423 started off westward with a train of house cars at the same time that the coal train left. Before it reached the corporation limits the fireman de serted, and the train remained stationary until 4:42 p. n when it moved off, with George Zepp as fireman. Zepp walked up the track with a navy revolver in his hand, followed by his mother, who tried to dissuade him from going. Some of the friends of the strikers ran towards him to try to prevent him from going, but he waved his pistol over his head, and marched boldly to the engine and took his place. The train then moved off. There were several soldiers in the cab, and ten in all on the train, to protect the engineer and fireman and the train passed S:r John's Run all right. It went out in charge of engineer John Manford.

There are now lying here seventy-three locomotives, nearly all of which have their fires banked, so that they may be ready to start on short notice. The streets are nearly descried, and most of the military have gone to their quariers. No trouble is expected to-night, and it is probable that by noon to-morrow there can be found plenty of men to move all the trains. Richard Zepp a brother to George Zepp, and the chief of the strikers, was arrested by the Sheriff, assisted by the military and lodged in jail, and this arrest and the starting of the two trains has precluded the probabillity of further trouble from the strikers. VicesPresident Keyser and Col. Sharp have superintended all move-

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of ten of the ring-leaders of the strike, but the authorities will not dis-close their names at present, and there is some difficulty in securing the men. Once this afternoon the military company from Wheeling was called out to assist in making the arrests, and marched to the crossing accorby the Sheriff and a deputy, and a man who agreed to point out ren of the leading strikers. Before reaching the crossing however, the man backed out, and the militia marched back to quarters. This movement caused harsh language on the part of many persons, though there was ustration of violence. Though the drinking houses had been closed all day, there was considerable in exication, and one man under the influence of liquor proposed to hang Col. Sharp, the Master of Transpo tion. His friends took him away, after the Sheriff had attempted to arrest him. The Wheeling military were called upon to assist in this arrest, but refused, unless so ordered by their Captain, and that officer could not be

In spite of the headway made by the Company to day in getting two trains under way, there is do doubt of the formidable nature of the strike. It has now become general, extending from Mar, tinsburg to Parkersburg, Benwood, Columbus, Newark and Chicago, and it strengthens as it extends, At Newark and Columbus, Onio, the freight trains are stopped by the strikers, but the passenger trains are unmolested. The railroad officials have called on the Governor of Ohio for troops. The telegraph wires were cut west of Martinsburg by the strikers this afternoon. A considerable number of canalmen are joining the

## A HOPEFUL FEELING AT MARTINSBURG.

MARTINSBURG, July 19-10:15 P. M .- This city has become perfectly quiet, and there are few persons to be seen at this hour. The arrest of Zepp has caused all the strikers to retire to their homes. A number of them have to-night informed the officers of the ber of them have to-night informed the officers of the railroad that they are willing to go to work, but are afraid. The wives and daughters are unwilling that their husbands and fathers shall take the rak of going to work. The whole trouble originated with the second-class firemen, who have been sustained and encouraged by some of the citizous to whom they are indebted. These are generally grocers and provision dealers, and if they would cease to excite the fear of the women there would be no further trouble. The Federal military officials have retired to their quarters at the Berkeley House, and there is only a guard on duty.

man, which was to have been held last night, was postponed to await developments. A reporter found a number of strikers, and they generally appeared much less excited than on the day before. They were, however, firm in the expression of their determination to continue the strike until the company came to some agreement with them. They stated that the some agreement with them. They stated that the call for United States troops somewhat disarranged their plans. They felt assured that no resistance would be made to the Government at Martinsbarg, but said the call for troops unde matters worse and would exasperate the men at that point. They would doubtiess disperse as ordered, but would go to work destroying the road and the property of this Company. Although the conductors and engineers have not joined the strike, they are said to sympathize with the movement and to have given it all the aid they could. The men compinin bitterly that their wages did not furnish a support for their families. Between fifty and one hundred men. The Gazette says, left yesterday to join the strikers at Martinsburg. It is understood that they are all armed with revolvers. Many of the employees of the Philadelphia, Whinington and Baltimore Railroad sympathize with the strikers, and hope they will succeed.

THE EFFECT ON TRADE. BALTIMORE WHEAT AND COAL MEN ALL RIGHT-OIL

MEN SERIOUSLY AFFECTED. BALTIMORE, July 19 .- The aspect o' the Baltimore and Ohio strike was the subject of general couversation on 'Change yesterday. The impression seems to prevail that the troubles will not be of long duration. Many of the merchants manifest a decided sympathy for the employes, but say that they should not be permitted to impare the entire business interests of the city in order to remedy their private wrongs. The grain merchants, chose interests are very closely allied to those of the ompany, seem to experience no uneasiness as to the result, and think it will be satisfactorily settled in a short time. The whole stock of wheat in the tors at present is a little over 200,000 bushels but the demand is not expected to be heavy until toward the close of the present month. The wheat market will then probably be very active, and, unless the Western crops can be brought in, the inury to the trade would, of course, be great. They, how ever, hope for a settlement before then. Among the coal dealers no alarm is felt for the immediate present. Although the demand is quite brisk at this season, the

Although the demand is quite brisk at this season, the orders are generally of such a nature that they can be filled just as satisfactorily two or three months hence. By that time they, of course, feel sure there will be no cause for interruption in the supply.

The interests most directly affected by the strike are those of the extensive coal oil works and storage establishments of South Baltimore. Such disturbances as the present one are immediately feit by these works; their operations are hampered and the interests of their employes are seriously injured. To fill all the orders the companies now have would require 17,000 more barries of oil than the stock on hand. Several vessels applied for cargoes yested day, but had to be refused, and for the present all sales have been premptorily stopped.

#### LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM OHIO. INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE !

COLUMBUS, O., July 20-1 P. M .- The latest news received at the Governor's office from Newark, is that no serious trouble has yet occurred and no demon tration is anticipated to-night. The strikers have formed a dead line around the yard, thus preventing al volunteers from working. An immense amount of freight has accumulated, no freight train being allowed to depart on either the Lake Erie, Chicago Central Ohlo divisions, Gov. Young is expected to arrive during the night. No military aid will be given until the authorities call for help to enable them to enforce the laws. No call has yet been made. The citizen of Newark appear to be in sympathy with the strikers. It is generally believed that the strike will not stop with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, but that the employes on the Pan Handie line will be drawn into it, that corporation having made a similar reduction.

### OHIO TROOPS WANTED. AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNOR-THE STRIKERS THREATENING.

Columbus, O., July 19.-McDowell Doherty, Master of the Freight Traffic over the Baltimore and Olio Railrond called at the Governor's office to-day to onsult with Gov. Young as to the situation of affairs at Newark. Gov. Young being in Cincounatt, Mr. Doberty's statement was forwarded to him. Information from various quarters justifies the statement that the call on Gov. Young for military assistance is made upon the ground that the local authorities of Newark are unable to control the strikers. In the light of the past events of a similar character under Gova. Allen and Hayes, it is thought Gov. Young will say to the railroad officials that until he is informed by the local sutherities that they are owerless to protect property and restrain strikers from nterfering with fellow-workmen, and call upon him for dd, he cannot legally furnish it.

All freight trains are being detained at Newark. It is stated on good authority that, while the locomotive angineers do not openly appear on the movement, they are giving it their warmest sympathy. The strikers threaten to use firearms should any attempt be made to move trains. No freights have arrived in this city over he Baltimore and Ohio to-day. Adjt.-Gen. Earr went to Newark this evening for personal observation, and to obtain information of the exact status of affairs. The officers of the road in this city say all passenger trains are running regularly. They give notice they will emsloy experienced hands to take the place of the strikers on the Ohio division.

### A STRIKE IN PENNSYLVANIA. IT BEGINS IN PITTSBURG AND EXTENDS TO OTHER

STATIONS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19 .- A strike of the men employed on the freight trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, took place here to-day. The cause of it was declared to be the new order of the Company, which went into effect to-day, requiring that a double train provided with two engines and consisting of thirty-six ears, be taken out with one crew of men. The strikers claim hat by this order two ordinary trains are taken out to Altoons, a distance of 116 miles, instead of to Derry, which is forty eight miles. Formerly a trip to Derry was considered a day's work, while now the trip to Altoona's considered a day's work. This, they say, would require me crew to do the work of two, and would enable the

Company to discharge one-half their number. It is said the strike was not pre-arranged, but was begun by Conductor Ryan's crew who sent word to the dispatcher, that they would not take out their train. The dispatcher then asked two yard crews to take it out, and they, it is said, refused, and were discharged. Schaequently Conductor Gordon ordered two men to take out an engine, but the strikers cut it loose from the train. Gordon then made another attempt but the men on the train were stoned away and compelled to desert the engine. A man while attempting to couple cars was attacked and severely beaten. The ring leaders in this attack were arrested. A party of the strikers then moved out on the ne of the road toward East Liberty.

At East Liberty the strikers had a conference with the train and vard men in the stock yards there, which re-sulted in the latter joining the strike. Trains were run apon side tracks and left there. The strikers then took possession of the main track and stopped all freight trains East or West. Those coming in from the East were llowed to proceed after the situation had been explained. In order not to blockade the main track, it was necessary that some of the stock-trains should be pulled up to the sidings to be unloaded, and this work was done by Pan-Handle engines. None of those belonging to the Pennsylvanta Railroad were allowed to be used. The main

track at this point is wholly in the hands of the strikers A west-bound freight train was stopped at Brinton's this afternoon by a party of strikers who had gone there for that purpose. The train was allowed to proceed, the men intimating that they would join the strikers as soon

The excitement along the road is intense, and it is feared the Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle men will join the movement. The strikers threaten to release McCall, who was arrested for striking Superintendent Watt, by force. No detention is offered to passenger trains, and no rerious collisions have taken place.

train men at Phoenix Hall this evening. It is supposed that this meeting is called for the purpose of taking ac-

tion on a strike The men on the Connellsville branch of the Baltic and Ohio Railroad are still at work, and trains are running as usual. Eighteen trains are now in the Penusylvania Railroad Company's Yards, ready to go out, but without crews to run them. The engines are in readiness, but no one has been secured to run them.

## THE STRIKE ON THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

state of labor throughout the country, and the anticipated evil results to flow therefrom. League enjoins coolness and moderation upon the members of the order, and especially warning them, as well as workingmen in general, to beware of emissariessome of whom have endoavored to operate here-who go around inciting the commission of strikes and violence, measures which injure labor in general, disturb order, and end in the conviction and punishment of the participants therein. One resolution was to the effect that moral agitation is the strength and power by which labor can acquire tangible reformation, and that mob violence, and riot lead only to snarchy and flual destruction of human liberty, and that it is better to submit to any sort of despotism for the time being than to have no government at all. A mass meeting of the Labor League of this District will be held here next week, to indorac these principles.

## NO STRIKE ANTICIPATED HERE.

A report was current, yesterday, to the effect that the engineers of the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads had received orders from the Chief of the Brotherhood, to prepare for a general strike. The reason assigned for this was, that a general feeling of dissatisfaction prevailed on account of the late reduction of wages on the various roads. A Thinuxe reporter visited the depots of the two Companies in Jersey City and Hoboken, late last evening, and found that no trouble was anticipated. Several of the engineers denied any knowledge of such a step, and further stated that the matter had been settled at a special meeting of the Brotherhood, held a month ago. At that time it was considered advisable, on account of the amount of skilled labor lying idle, not to strike; and as other roads had made reductions and the engineers remained at their posts, it was deemed best to follow such example. All the engineers united in saying that the rumor was false, and that no strike was

saying that the rumor was false, and that no strike was about to take place.

John M. Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, said last evening that he wholly discredited any reports of a contemplated strike of the engineers on the New-York Central. On the contrary he had every reason to believe that there would be no trouble. He had too much confidence in the engineers, at their end of the road, at least, to believe that there thought of such a thing. He did not believe that if the Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers ordered a strike his men would obey. At any rate, the Company was prepared for any emergency, and its business would not be retarded by a strike, if there should be one.

## ENGINEERS' BROTHERHOOD WEAK. ORIGIN AND WORKING OF THEIR UNION .- PLANS

FOR A MORE FORMIDABLE ORGANIZATION.

The great strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad attracts attention to the organization among railway employés intended to control the relations of capital and labor. Although the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has not caused the present contest, it has brought about so many conflicts between railroad ployers and employed in the past, that a review of its history and present condition is now of special interest. The frequent strikes which it has ordered at various times have been as disastrous to it as similar arbitrary actions have proved to other trades-unions, and these strikes nearly broken up this once powerful organization. In conversation with the manager of a well-known private detective agency, a Tainune reporter was t that in 1868 the locomotive sagineers organized as a Brotherhood of the Foot Board, and continued as such for a few years, when, defeated in a general strike, they enlarged their plan of operations, and changed their tit to the Brotherhood of Lecomotive Engineers. Up to last February the organization was very strong, and was regarded as the most formidable trade society in the country. The detective gave the following statement of the Brotherhood's history:

In the winter of 1874, after an unsuccessful strike on the Pan Handle Road, a convention of engineers were called, and Calef Wilson was deposed because of his opposition to a resort to strikes. T. M. Arthur was elected Chief, solely because he was pledged to aggressive action. He began his official career by warring upon the different roads, and forcing them to terms. No important strikes occurred until 1876, when at midnight every engineer on the New Jersey Central Railroad ceased work, and walked off, leaving his engine wherever it happened to be at that hour. Passengers were thus specied to remain in a cold car or walk unles fre quently to a station. In a few days the demands for more pay were acceded to, and the strikers returned to their work. The same thing happened to Grand Trunk Road of Canada, with a similar ter mination. In February last the Boston and Mai-Railway was selected as the theater of action, and the engineers threatened to strike unless an objectionable engine-dispatcher was discharged. The matter was in vestigated, and the Superintendent declined to accede to their demand. Grand Chief Engineer Arthur was sent for, and he ordered a strike, his printed etreular to the engineers directing them to endeavor to influence as many firemen to join them as possible, and at a given hour all were to cease work. A procession was formed with music and transparencies; the strikers marched around the decot hooting and jeering at the President and Saperini out. The latter, James T. Furber, had anticipated the strike, and on every train, among the passengers, was a non-union engineer and fireman, and there was therefore no delay in the running of the trains. The strikers next attempted to buy of others stood ready to supply their places and the cospirators were folled. Their next step was the threat and intimidation dodge, but sturey policemen confronted them, and they were finally compelled to retire from the field of contest. Seventy engineers participated in this strike, not one of whom was ever permitted to return.

This failure weakened the Brotherhood, and so fucensed Chief Arthur, that he made an imflammatory speech at Fancuii Hall, Bercely assailing the Old Colony and Boston and Albany roads for aiding the Boston and Marue line. and stating that " if it became necessary to sustain the and stating that it is the state of the strikers, they would stop every the of railroad from coming into Boston." The Railroad Commissioners then took the matter up, and in their report they bitterly denounced Artaux, and prepared a law which was afterwards passed by the Legislature making it a telony for men engaged in strikes to do any act that would endanger commercial interests. Penn sylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Missour ed almilar laws, and thus a check was placed upon the outrage of stopping trains at unseemly hours and in dangerous pinces. This aroused the members of the Brotherhood, and in some of the lodges a disposition was manifested to denounce the conduct of Artiaur. Daes began to fall off, and sains of decay were evident. Sapt. Weoten of the Piniadelphia ana Reading Road soon after this issued a circular to engineers in his employ, giving notice that after a certain date no member of the Brotherhood would be permitted to remain on the road, and 320 employes quli work at one time. Their piaces were promptly filled by non-union men and the road is now the ses well, but more cheaply than heretofore. The various trank lines have recently reduced the pay of employes, and in most cases remoustrances alone have resulted, the Brotherhood deciming to order a strike." the outrage of stopping trains at unseemly hours and n

Mr. Arthur recognizes as an inevitable result the downfail of the Locomotive Brotherhood, and he is now busily employed in perfecting an organization which be believes will prove much more formidable than either of its predecessors. It includes engineers, conductors brakemen, and foremen, to receive degrees in the orde named. "The object of this Trainmen's Union," stated the detective, "is shown in a private circular issued by Mr. Arthur, a copy of which we have It is proposed to form an alliance of every branch of railway service, and bind them together by the railway service, and bind them together by the most soleton obligations to stand by each other and make a general strike in the Fall if their demand for higher wages is not complied with. The employés of thirteen roads are known to be enrolled in this new Society—the Pennsylvania, New York Central, Eric, Lehigh Valley, Delisware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake Shore and Michigan, Northeen Central, Pittsourga, Fort Wayne and Chocago, Cieveland, Calambus, Cincinnati and findamapolis, Indianapolis and St. Louis, Cieveland and Pittsourgar, and Philasciphia and Er. A membership of 1,200 in the United Sastes is claim ed."

It is understood that a meeting of Railway General

It is understood that a meeting of Rallway General Superintendents is being arranged, to take decisive A placard posted about the depot, signed by the President of the Trainmen's Union, calls a meeting of the trainmen at Phonix Hall this evening. It is supposed

## ATTEMPT AT WIFE-MURDER.

A HUSBAND CUTS HIS WIFE'S THROAT AND LEAVES HER TO DIE.

A woman scantily dressed and covered with blood, which had run from two deep gashes in her throat, was met walking across a wheat-held about three miles from Plainfield, N. J., early on Wednesday morning. She was taken to the bouse of Heary Burnet near by, and afraid. The wives and daughters are unwilling that their husbands and fathers shall take the rake of going to work. The whole trouble originated with the second-class firemen, who have been sustained and encouraged by some of the citizens to whom they are indebted. These are inderable opposition from the strikers, who stoned and generally grocers and provision dealers, and if they would cease to excite the fear of the women there would be no further trouble. The Federal military officials have retired to their quarters at the Berkeley House, and there is only a guard on duty.

WISE WORDS OF A LABOR LEAGUE.

THEY DEPRECATE THE STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Central Council of the Labor League of the United States, at a meeting held at their headquarters in this city to-lay, passed a scries of resolutions in reference to the depressed of the speak, but replied in German wrifing that she was annie Kohler, age thirty-three, the wife of Franz Kohler, and that both she and her husband were natives of Bremen, but had lived in New-York about eight months. A few days before they had gone to work for Mr. Gergere with her husband be no further trouble. The Federal military officials have retired to their quarters at the Berkeley House, and there would not be received on the Tilton farm, a mile west of Mr. Burning that she was unative of the rand that both she and th

# POSTSCRIPT.

3:45 a. m.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TRANS-BALKAN CAMPAIGN. GEN. GOURKO MOVING ACTIVELY-THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS PROTECTING HIM.

London, Friday, July 20, 1877. Various dispatches represent that the movement on Jeni Saghra was a feint. The real movement was directed towards a station farther south where the Russians have concentrated an army corps under

orders to proceed at once to Adrianople. It is calculated that the Turkish forces not already locked in the Danubian fortresses do not exceed 100,000, and that the Grand Duke Nicholas has a sufficient force at Tirnova to prevent their interfering with the movement on Adrianople.

A telegram to The Daily News, from Helena, says: On Wednesday Gen. Gourko, who came through Tivarditzka Pass, immediately after passing through, turned westward, and marched on Kasanlik, sending, at the same time, a detachment to Jeri-Saghra to cut the railway, and another to Eskei-Saghra to occupy it and collect transport material. Reports were received to-day that his advanced detachments are already in Kasanlik. He may be there by this time, but if so I do not believe there has been time for intelligence to reach Helena. He intended, as soon as Kasaulik was occupied, to strike the defenders of Shipka Pass; and before marching he sent instructions that a column should march into the same pass from the Northward and attack the defences in front. It is reported to be very strongly fortifled and he d. Numbers of prisoners are engaged widening the Tivarditza Pass, which will be practicable for the transport of vehicles in two days. Already batteries of field artillery have gone through. Gen. Gourko keeps his ommunications quite open with the base at Tirnova The above is compiled from Gen. Gourko's official dispatch, and the narratives of officers who brought the reports from him.

The Daily News has received the following from Paulo: "The news of Gen. Gourko having crossed the passage of the Balkans has been received with extreme satisfaction at headquarters, and immediately produced a determination in favor of prompt action on the part of the Rustchuk army. Rustchuk is to be at once invested and if there is a Turkish Army on the River Lom it will have to fight or retreat. The Russian losses at Nikopolis are estimated at 1 200.

## THE DOBRUDJA OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877. It is officially announced that the Russians have possession of the whole line of the Cernavoda and Kustendje Railway, the Turks beving evacuated and partly burned Cernavoda on Taesday night, [Cernavoda is an important town on the Danube.]

WIDDIN TO BE BESIEGED. LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877.

A telegram from Nikopolis says 50,000 Russians are advancing from Nikopolis toward Widdin, to besiege the fortress and prevent the advance of Turkish troops between Nissa and Sophia. The Roumauians at Kalafat are resuming the bombardment of Widdin, and will join in the siege.

THE TURKISH WAR MINISTER REMOVED. Lospos, Friday, July 20, 1877.

Dispatches from Constantinople announce that Redit Pasha has been dismissed. Mahmoud Samad will probably succeed Redif. Perfect tranquility

> THE ALLEGED RUSSIAN CRIMES. Lospon, Friday, July 20, 1877.

Count Schouvaloff, in consequence of the bad impression produced by recent accounts of Russian atrocities, has sent an urgent telegram to Prince Gortschakoff begging him to give the principal foreign correspondents every facility for visiting the places named as the scenes of these excesses.

AID FROM THE KHEDIVE. LONDON, Friday, July 20, 1877. An Egyptian vessel has arrived in the Bosphoros with a regunent of Cavalry.

THE BRITISH FLEET.

Loxpon, Friday, July 20, 1877. English naval officers on leave in Constantinople from Besika Bay, have been recalled. There is a rumor of a movement of the British fleet from Besika

[For other War News see First Page.]

THE RAILROAD STRIKES.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO. THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT-RELEASE OF A RING-

LEADER ON BAIL. BALTIMORE, July 19-Midnight .- Officials at Camden Station furnish the following: The Eastward sound freight train which left Martinsburg tais afteroop, arrived at Baltimore at 11:45, without accident or obstruction. The Westbound freight train which left Martinsburg at the same time, arrived at Cumberland at 9:30. A mob of strangers assaulted the train on its arrival, but there being a squad of troops on board no

serious damage occurred At Keyser, W. Va., the strikers remain defiant, and positively refuse to allow the shifting-engine to be renoved from one siding to another.

On the Central Ohio Division, extending from Bellaire to Newark, the firemen have struck and objected to new men taking their places, and the civil authorities say they are powerless to act. Zepp, the ring-leader of the strikers at Martinsburg.

one was atrested and committed to jall this afternoon, ars been released on \$400 ball. At Grafton the strikers held two meetings to-day, a

committee from Keyser attending the evening meeting resolution was adopted declaring their determination to stand together, and proposing a plan for compremise. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with other Divisions, to meet officers of the Railroad for the consideration of a plan and

## A STRIKERS' MASS-MEETING. DEMANDS MADE UPON THE COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19 .- A large and very nthusiastic meeting of the Train Men's Union was held at Phonix Hall, on Eleventh-st., to-night. Nearly all of the strikers were present, and the meeting was addressed by many speakers. But one sentiment was expressed-a determination to continue the The meeting was very orderly. The strikers were joined at the meeting by the engineers and firemen of the Western Division, and it was determined to base the fight on the reduction of wages which went into effect on June 1, and against the doubling of trains.

into effect on June 1, and against the doubling of trains. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted as their ultimatum.

First—We, the undersigned committee appointed by the Westera Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, do hereby demand from said company, through its proper officials, the wages as per department of engineers, fired in conductors and brakemen received prior to June 1, 1877.

Second—That each and every employé who has been dismissed for taking part or parts in the present strike or meetings held prior to or during said strike, be restored to their positions as held prior to the strike.

Third—That the classification of each of said departments be abolished now and forever, and that hereafter engineers and conductors receive the same wages as received by engineers and conductors of the highest class prior to June 1, 1877.

Fourth—That the running of double trains be abol-

Fourth-Tast the running of double trains be abol-

After the adoption of the resolution the meeting adourned until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

A meeting of all the workmen in the county was called for Friday evening, to include men of all the different trades. Representatives of all the Trade Unions of the city were present at to-night's meeting, and proffered aid if necessary to sustain the strikers in their demands. The officers of the road claim that the double-train ar-

rangement is simply a pretext for the strike. They state that for three months past the freight business has been very low, and that many crews have been kept in the employ of the Company in anticipation of better business. During the past two weeks the decrease of freight has been so heavy that the Company only had work for fitteen or eighteen of the twenty-six crews in their employ. They further state that the strike was gotten up because a large number of men expected to be thrown out of work by the new order of running trains. One a. m., Friday morning-Everything is quiet about

the yards. The strikers stil, have possession of the main track and no freight is allowed to be received.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS IN

BROADWAY,

9 a. m., 78°. Noon, 73°. 3 n. m., 79°. Midnight, 72°.

Highest during the day, 86°. Lowest, 71°.

Average, 74°4. Same day, 1876, 85°8°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS. Windsor Hotel-James F. Joy. President of the Detroit, Lousing and Northern Railroad Company. Astor House-Judge A. B. Levisse of Louisiana. Mafonan House-John Guy Vassar of Pourikeepsie. Fifth Avenue Hotel-Col. William L. Scott of Erie, Penn.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

Between \$5,000 and \$6,000 were paid out yesterlay morning to the employes of the Department of Parks. The work of laying the new pavement on Warren-.. between Broadway and the Hudson River, is now in pro-

The dangerous habit of sleeping on the roofs of houses is frequently indulged in at present by the poorer

A Third-ave, grocery store was visited on Wednesday by 108 beggars. Light trade left the proprietor time to

count them. Importers say, that there is a smaller quantity of

velvet in this country at present than at any previous time for A New-Jerseyman on a visit to this city yesterday,

was seen attempting to regulate his watch by the Some fruiterers adroitly tie together with fine

wire small bunches of grapes and sell them as large bunches t tancy prices Mayor Ely yesterday vetoed several resolu-

tions of the Aldermen permitting stands and ons on the sidewalks. The steamers Gellert, Rotterdam and Niagara took out forty-three bags of letters and sixty-one bags of papers

The Park Commissioners desire that Churches uld use the East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-fourth at., for pic-nics. Ample accommodations have been provided for games and dancing.

The law forbidding pedestrians to walk on the mildle path of the Bonievard, has been rescinded. This path is now used by most persons.

The exports of lumber for the six months ending July 15, have not been as heavy as was anticipated, aggregating only 27,840,060 feet, valued at \$574,596.

Many beggars are fed at area doors now that famflies are out of town, who would not be permitted to pay reguar visits there, were others than servants in charge. The arrangements for the swimming match across

the Hudson have all been completed. It takes place the last of next week, and entries may be made any time after Tues-The total area of the Central Park territory is 937

acres. The extent of ground within the Park inclosure is 840 acres, 638 of which, including land and water, are given up to Coroner Woltman yesterday held an inque the the case of Leopold E. Dinkelspieler, who con Tuesday at No. 380 East Eighth-st. The jury rendered a ver-

act of satcide by taking Paris Green. The People's Line of steamboats between New-York and Albany is now selling tickets to Saratoga and re turn, good for the season, for \$1 40, and tickets to Albany and return for \$2. The Saratoga races begin July 21.

Patrick Hurley of No. 301 East Twenty-second-st. was taken to St. Luke's Hospital on July 11, suffering from ojuries inflicted by the premature explosion of a blast at forty second-st. and First-ave. Yesterday he died. To enable saloon-keepres to override the Excise law a furniture firm offers to furnish them with "invision

beds," contained in ice-boxes, safes, etc. Thus they may supply themselves with these bods, required to "keep a hotel," or loss of room. The up-town residents of the city complain of the manner in which the streets are cleaned at present. The work is performed by means of a machine drawn by a horse,

which raises a cloud of dust wherever it is employed. Often no water is used to lay the dust. Alderman Reilly is anxious over the possibility that children may be drowned in the foundains in the City Hall Park. Probably, a so, he objects to the use of them as awim-ming-boths by street boys. On his motion yesterday the Aldermes ordered that safeguards should be placed around the

Federal office-holders continue sending in their resignations to the various Warii or other political organiza-tions of which they are members. Postmaster Tailoot feil in the with the others on Wednesday night by retiring from th Nucleonth Ward Republican Association. Its mas called the attention of all the employes in the Post-office to the President's It has been rumored for several weeks, and be-

fleved by the authornies at Castle Garden, that the Immar steamship Company and leased Pier No. 1 at the Battery from he city for a torm of years at \$50,000 a year. The agent of the Company, John G. Dale, denied yesterday that any such contract had been catered into.

Playing on hand-organs is now forbidden before 9 a. m. and after 9 p. m., and the Italian virtuosos of the craftle must abandon their self-acciding efforts to make all New orkers early risers. People was like to sleep late mus thank the City Patiers for this boon, and especially Alderman Atorris, who introduced the resolution which was adopted yes

a fancy dress ball to take place at a senside resort. The dress is of time scarlet custimers, embroidered with beads and turns of feathers. A heavygirdle of shells, round amber beads and coins, with large tassels at the ends, binds the robe at the waist, and there is a necklace of hair bands to match. This The schooner Napoleon, loaded with iron, sank of

Barelay st. Ferry slip early yesterday morning. the vessel saved them gives in their boat. John McLaughlinf one of the crew, had his skull fractured by the boom of the ves, sel, and was sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital, It is stated that the vessel was overloaded with scrap-iron, and that the water washing over her decks caused her to sink. A pertie of the must is still above water, and is in a position dangerou to passing vessels.

The eighty-third excursion of the Floating Hospital was made up the linds n yesterday, with 840 sick children and mothers. John H. Starin of the City and Harbor Transportation Company turnished the tug. The start was made at the usual time, though a rain was threatened, as the physic ans urged the trip for the leason that in any event the children would fare better on board than in their crowded tenement homes. Owing to the construction with its moveable sides, swinging panels and curtains the rain was easily excluded, and in the intervals between the

owers the deck was lett open Henry King, Chairman of the Sea Side Sanitarium, acknowledges the following contributions, in response to ap-peals made in THE TRIBUNE: Mrs. Herman, \$25; Daniel Talmadge & Co., \$25; Mrs. Churchill, \$50. Baptist Church through E. Littlefield, \$25; Richard Iselin & Co., \$25; Miss Weston, \$25; Miss Whitney, \$25; Mr. Kersochan, \$15; Alice Y. Eaten, \$25; total, \$225; a sum sufficient to send 100 children and their mothers to the Sanitarium for one week Contributions may be sent to figury Borgh, Fourth ave and tweety-second-st; Allen Hay, Thirty-eighth-st, and North 35 Wooster-st.; Caswell, Hazard & Co., No. 1180 Broadway, or to the Chairman, Henry King, at No. 403 West Twenty ninth-at. BEOOKLYN.

The Prospect Park police have been ordered to arrest all persons violating the rules prohibiting racing on the

Spool silk, valued at \$2, was taken vesterday norning by burglars from the store of F. B. Mulligan, at No 461 Broadway, Williamsburgh. The new Mozart Garden at Smith and Fulton

ats., Breeklyn, is so nearly completed, that the open

monies are announced for August 1. The Board of City Works yesterday appointed Francis A. Weeks, Assistant Keeper of the City Hali, in place of William R. McGuire. This action was in accordance with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, that this appointment

should some from this department rather than from the Com Mrs. Margaret Warren, age 50 years, has been missing from her home at No, 71 North Thigd-st., Williams burgh, since Wedn aday afternoon. Her mind has been un-settled since the Brooklyn Theater Fire in which she lost a

daughter and son-in-law. Mrs. George Parker died on May 1, 1877, leaving a large estate to her brother-in-law, Charles Parker, a restau rant keeper, who has since died, and to his children. The wil ntested in Surrogate Dailey's Court by the sisters of

George Parker, who claim that Mrs. Parker was mentally in competent to make a will. "You steal sheep from the market, and cows from the street, and slaughter them in your yard." These were the thed rous words on which Bernhardt Stehlin, a butcher of Humboldt and Cook sts., yesterday, in the City Court, recov ered a judgment for \$2,000 damages against Mrs. Babetia Hench, The woman used these words when angry because Stehlin had abused some of her many favorite Spitz dogs.

Jane McKie, age 23, a niece of Police-Superintendent Campbell, residing to Willoughby st., has begun a suit ir the City Court to recover \$10,000 from Sergeant John Carr for breach of promise of marriage. She alleges that Carr wenso far in his suit as to call at Bishop Loughlin's residence for a dispensation to marry her without publishing the banns; that he did not get it at that time, and that his daughter dissuaded him from marrying her. The papers were served on the de fendant yesterday.

A petition was recently addressed to the Park Commissioners to lay out a new avenue from Woodlawn Sta tion to the southern terminus of McLean.ave, a distance of about 1,800 feet, within the City limits. The proposed avenue would open a fine road from Woodlawn Station by McLea and Highland aves to Yonkers, and by McLean and Centra Park-aves, to White Plains. The Park Commissioners think favorably of the proposed improvement, and have referred the matter to their Engineers.

A new drinking-fountain has been laced in the

Catherine st., ferry house. Fountains will be provided in all the ferry-houses of the Union Ferry Company, within a fe

The Brooklyn Board of Health vesterday restored the office of Sanitary Superintendent and appointed Dr. John T. Raymond to the position. The sweeping changes anticipated in the substitution of Republican subordinates for Dem

ocrats was not made. Isaac Leon, age sixty-two, a peddler of jewelry,

who has lived at No. 70 Fulton st., was yesierday reported by his wife to have been missing since July 12. He started on one of his trips with jewelry worth \$1,400 in his pack, and it is feared that he has been murdered. He had dark copaca coat, plaid vest and trowsers, and Congress galters.

STATE OFFICERS AND RENOMINATION. THEY FRANKLY DECLARE THAT THEY ARE CANDIDATES

FOR A RENOMINATION.

ALBANY, July 19 .- In reply to inquiries relavarious times made frank statements substantially to this effect:

Treasurer Ross announced positively several days ago that he was a candidate for renomination, and would re main until the Convention decided against him. He de clared that he had not the slightest fear of being thrown over by the Convention, unless he himself proved unvorthy and incompetent within the intervening time before the Convention.

State-Engineer Van Buren sald that he would like a renomination, and expected to get it. The Convention, owever, would settle that, and he certainly would make no very direct appeal to it for a renomination beyond

Attorney-General Fairchild stated very positively that

Controller Olcott said that he would like a renomina tion and hoped to get it. He had taken the place origmally at Gov. Robinson's urgent solicitation, chiefly in order that he could superintend the final payment of the bounty debt, which the Governor was very anxious should be settled without any disturbance of State secur

EFFECTS OF THE CONTRACT WITH THE SYNDICATE

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19 .- The Bulletin this afternoon published an editorial on the manner of working off the four per cent Government Loan through the

A gentleman who was remarkable at once A genticinal who was remarkable at once for baccamatian devotion and remarkably large and starting eyes was o, evening the subject of conversation. The question appeared to be whether the gentleman in question were upon his face any signs of his excesses. "I think so," said longing Jerrold, who was present; "I always know when he has been in his cups by the state of his sancers."

A distinguished but not wealthy politician

A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE SPECIFIC nauses of pregnant women is MILE OF MAGAZISIA, which is smooth and pleasant to the taste.

good digestion, regular bowels, notive liver and kidneys, thour berges and vicocous energies by using Van Buskirs's Invigorant, 50 cts. Depot 18 Vesey-st.

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ness in sperient salts, and its efficacy in Bilions attacks, pre-vention of Gout, Piles, etc., and

SIR HENRY THOMPSON,

DR. JAMES R. WOOD, New-York. "Certain, but gen-DR. WM. A. HAMMOND. New-York. "The most pleas-

DR. FORDYCE BARKER, New York. "Requires less, to DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE, New-York, "Preterred to any

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#193,400 27 181,150 \*0 22,050 00 United States Bonds (market value) . . . Bonds and Mortgages, first lines .... Central Pacific R.R. Bon's (market value) .. Chesapeake and Ohio R.R. Bonds (market value), Rank Stock ... ...............................

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Semi-annual dividend of five (8) per cent is payable at New

keeping up a good record.

he expected a renomination.

should be settled without any disturbance of State securities or money markets, and when that was accomplished he had informed the Governor of his willingness to withdraw and let some other party-man come in. The Governor had not, however, expressed any consent to his withdrawad, and he had consequently remained. During the interval he had become interested in various fluancial and reformatory operations of the State and was averse to giving them up until hey were finished. At the same time he was, he thought, quite young as a public officer, and could not feel like pressing his claims before a convention on any record which he had made, and would not press them.

Secretary of State Bagelow has been absent for several days and his wisses and intentions were not obtained.

THE NEW LOAN.

UPON THE SUBSCRIPTIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

Syndicate, embodying some facts showing the effect that course of action has produced on this Coast and what might have been accomplished had the loan been offered or popular supscription. The statements contained in the article are corroborated by the President of the Nevada Bank. They are in substance that that the Nevada Bank. They are in substance that that bank, representing the bank proper and several wealthy gentlemen of this city, off-red a subscription of \$20,000,000 to the Syndicate, which was defeated by the refusal of the Syndicate to concede out of the commission paid them by the Government the usual one-eighth of one per cent allowed between bankers on this class of transactions, and furthermore that the Nevada Bank and its friends, had the loan been offered for popular subscription, stood ready to set its name at the head of the list for \$100,000,000. It may be added that the \$20,000,000 subscription proposed to the Syndicate was intended as a permanent investment, and the Nevada Bank offered to agree not to re-sell the bonds within the term covered by the Syndicate's contract.

received a letter from a tarmer, who claimed to be his cousin. "I've found our genealogical tree," said he; "so had I must be right." The politician replied, "If you have found the tree, there must be a histake about it; for I never owned even a stick in all my life."

EVERYBODY CAN HAVE

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GEO. E. CRAWFORD, Sec.